THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

REBEL INVASION.

Our Special Despatches from Williamsport, Altoona, Bedford, and Harrisburg.

GEN. KELLEY WHIPS THE REBELS AT NEW CREEK.

ENEMY DOES NOT ADVANCE.

THE FARMERS ORGANIZING

REPORTS FROM SCOUTS ON THE STATE LINE.

&c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 6.—The following despatches were read at the State Executive Department at midnight:—

Despatch from the Border.

WILLIAMSPORT, 10 P. M.—I was at the State line again, and have just returned.

Rebel pickets are stationed two and a half miles from Hagerstown, on the Williamsport road, and half a mile down on the Greencastle road. I heard drums beating in the direction of Williamsport, and saw two red rockets go up east from the State line. Being beyond our picket lines, I soon retired.

Reports from Altoona.

ALTOONA, August 5.—Scouts report to Bedford and Inland Telegraph line, that Kelley defeated the rebels at New Creek yesterday. We lost twenty-three killed and fifty wounded.

The Rebel loss is not given.

Bedford and McConnellsburg operators report 9:45 this evening all quiet.

Matters at Harrisburg To-Day.

No excitement exists at Harrisburg.

The principal hotels are filled with women and children, refugees from Chambersburg, who commenced to arrive in town to-day, and are still coming.

A number of farmers residing along the border are commencing the organization of scouting parties.

The only trouble that seems to exist in the minds of such is, that if captured by the enemy they will be treated as guerillas.

No news received this morning.

No enemy is known to be between Clear Spring and Hagerstown.

FOR SPECIAL REPORT FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—The news to-day is rather indefinite. There are numerous exciting rumors.

It is reported that fighting is going on at Harper's Ferry to-day. Passengers from Gettysburg, York, Harrisburg, and Westminster arrived this morning. They represent great excitement in all those places, and people are again preparing to move their cattle and property.

There is also much excitement at Frederick city, and all that region.

Another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania with fire and sword, and extensive plunder, is expected. Long columns of Rebel cavalry and infantry are reported to be crossing the Potomac at different places.

The general belief is that these rumors are all much exaggerated. But we must prepare for the worst.

THE INVASION.

THE LATEST NEWS.

REBELS MOVING RAPIDLY ON HARRISBURG.

KEYSTONE CAPITAL IN DANGER

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The latest information concerning the Rebel invasion is to the effect that they are marching in three columns. The centre or principal column is moving rapidly in the direction of Harrisburg, in heavy force. The attached columns, to the right and left of the main column, are intended to divert the attention of our soldiers from the real object of the invasion, which is alleged to be the Cumberland Valley, with its teeming fields and neat villages, and the capital of the Keystone State.

Important military movements are in progress, and their announcement is contraband.

LATER FROM HARRISBURG.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 6.—At the United States Hotel there are quartered, at the present time, some one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, sufferers by the late Rebel incendiarism at Chambersburg.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott has made arrangements to pass all such persons free over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and this morning Mr. D. H. Hutchinson, of the United States Hotel, is perfecting arrangements to have others transferred over the Reading, Dauphin, and Susquehanna Railroads, free of charge. Many of these persons, who two weeks ago were in affluent circumstances, now own nothing but the clothing upon their backs.

Hon. George W. Brewer, of Chambersburg, reported dead, is convalescent now at the United States Hotel.

Arrival of the "Africa."

BOSTON, August 6.—The *Africa* arrived at midnight. Her mails will go forward by the morning train, and will be due in Philadelphia this evening.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

The Postmastership at Philadelphia.

There is no truth in the reported change in the Postmastership at Philadelphia.

Personal.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott arrived here to-day, and has been all the morning in consultation with Secretary of War and the President.

General Sickles arrived at Willard's Hotel this morning, and is in excellent health.

Hon. Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana, is now here.

Safety of General McCook.

Official despatches show that General McCook is safe, and that at least one thousand of his men will succeed in rejoining his command.

Excessive Enlistments.

Orders have been issued to Provost Marshals in the places to correct excessive enrolments. Those all exempts are called upon to come forward and have their names taken off.

The Weather.

Refreshing showers of rain fell here during the night.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

OUR FLEET PASSES REBEL FORTS.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY.

PROBABLE CAPTURE OF THE PLACE.

FARRAGUT FIGHTS THREE DAYS.

GENERAL GORDON GRANGER CO-OPERATING.

GEN. ASBOTH TAKES FORT HOBSON.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES OF OUR FORCES.

Evacuation of Brownsville, Texas.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Herald's* special correspondence from New Orleans, dated July 30, says:—

Information has been received at headquarters that Admiral Farragut has passed Forts Morgan and Gaines. These forts are supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Bay. The Admiral is bombarding the upper defenses. He has now six iron-clads, and two more left New Orleans to join him on the 30th.

The bombardment continued for three days.

It was expected that the city would surrender before the close of the week.

General Granger, in command of the land forces, will occupy Mobile and garrison the forts if success attends the expedition.

On the 19th ult. General Asboth started out of Pensacola, and captured Fort Hobson. The Rebels, after a sharp fight, ran away, leaving everything behind them. General Asboth had returned to Pensacola.

Our forces have evacuated Brownsville, Texas, and sent all their stores to Brazos and New Orleans.

The Contending Forces and their Strength.

The following is a description of the contending forces now at Mobile, and by it our readers will be able, in a measure, to see that since this Rebellion commenced, no two such formidable fleets have met in combat. We shall await with much anxiety the result of this struggle for the supremacy of the great bay of the Gulf City:—

OPERATIONS PREVIOUS TO THE ATTACK.

Mobile has been threatened on two occasions previous to the present movement, one shortly after the capture of New Orleans, and again in February of this year, the first movement being made by Porter's mortar flotilla, and the second by Admiral Farragut. The latter was made at Grant's Pass, and was intended only to distract attention from other points.

OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

The present movement is probably designed not so much for the capture of the city of Mobile as it is to obtain possession of Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, so that the harbor can be effectually blockaded, and at the same time to relieve the large Union fleet now off that place, who have been hourly threatened with an attack from the Rebel iron-clads lying under the guns of Fort Morgan.

THE DEFENSES OF THE CHANNELS.

Mobile is perhaps the best defended place in the Gulf, and it will require all the dash of Farragut to gain a foothold inside of the defenses. It is not only protected by heavy forts, well armed, but by a formidable flotilla of iron-clad rams, gunboats, and cotton-clads; and this fleet must be destroyed or driven well up the bay before it will be safe for the wooden vessels to pass in.

Nature, in laying out the bay, ran out a long, sandy peninsula, called Mobile Point, upon which the United States Government placed a strong work mounting one hundred and thirty-six guns, two tiers in casemate and one *en barbette*. This is situated on the starboard or right side of the entrance to the bay, through the swash channel. On the port or left hand side is situated Dauphin Island, on whose eastern extremity is located Fort Gaines; also a casemated work mounting some fifty guns or more, commanding the middle channel and the passage up the bay.

Outlying from these two points of land is a small island known as Sand Island. From Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, in a northern direction, and on the shore-line, is a water battery mounting nine guns of long range, and from this battery to the northward and westward, and up to Grant's Pass, are a series of earthworks, and a work known as Fort Powell, mounting twelve guns.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Extending from Fort Morgan across the swash and middle channels is a line of spile obstructions, being under the cover and protection of the guns of both forts. These were placed there some time since, and are represented to be quite formidable and not readily passed through or removed. A small passage-way has been left to allow the blockade-runners to pass in and out to sea.

This opening, lying close to the fort, is carefully watched over at night by small picket boats, which can, at the approach of our vessels, give a signal, and the guns of Fort Morgan—a number of which are always trained upon that spot—will open upon the invaders; and, in addition to this safeguard, the Rebel iron-clads are moored so that they can move readily to the further assistance of the fort in preventing any vessel passing through. So much for the outer land defenses.

THE REBEL FLOTILLA.

The energies of Admiral Buchanan, who has commanded that naval station since the war, have been directed to the preparation of a flotilla to aid the land force in repulsing any attack upon that stronghold, and, as Mobile was thought at the beginning of the Rebellion to be too near the sea for a naval depot, it was located at Selma, where it would be secure from attack. Here no less than one ram and four or five gunboats have been constructed for the navy of the Confederacy. To give an idea of the importance of this naval station we have only to append a list of the officers on duty there:—

Commander—E. Farrand.
First Lieutenant—Van R. Morgan.
Assistant Paymaster—G. H. O'Neil.
Master—John Pearson.
First Assistant Engineer—W. Frick, Jr.
In addition to these officers there have been attached to the station at various times ordnance officers of the best talent in the Rebel service, and several hundred men have been constantly employed in the construction of new gunboats and in refitting old vessels; and at the present time the Rebel navy in Mobile bay consists of the following vessels:—

Names of Vessels.	*Class.*	*No. of Guns.*
Tennessee	Iron-clad ram, flagship	7
Nashville	Iron-clad	6
Morgan	Iron-clad	5
Baltic	Iron-clad	5
Selma	Cotton-clad	4
Gaines	Cotton-clad	4
Crescent	Cotton-clad	4
Alert	Steamer	5
Coast-guard—four small steamers		10
Total, vessels.....12	Total, guns	50

THE REBEL NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, Commanding.

Staff Officers and Officers of the Flagship Tennessee.

Lieutenant—J. R. Eggleston.
Surgeons—L. W. Miner and O. S. Euglehart.
Commander—E. Farrand.
Lieutenant—Alphonse Barbolt.
Paymasters—T. W. Ware and C. H. O'Neil.
Master—John Pearson.
Midshipman—W. S. Hogue,
Engineer—W. Frick, Jr.
Gunner—B. F. Hughes.

List of Officers of the Rebel Ram Nashville.

Lieutenants—C. Ap. R. Jones, George W. Gift.
Surgeon—H. W. W. Washington.
Assistant Surgeon—M. R. Ford.
Assistant Paymaster—L. E. Brooks.
Masters—H. M. Marmaduke, J. McBaker.
Pursed Midshipman—Daniel Trigg.
Midshipmen—W. J. Creight, W. R. Mayhew, C. R. Mallory.
Engineers—First Assistant, John W. Tynan; Second Assistant, Huey Fagan; Third Assistant, John Dent.
Gunner—James Lovett.

List of Officers of the Rebel Gunboat Morgan.

Commander—C. H. McBlair.
Lieutenants—C. J. Graves, T. L. Harrison.
Assistant Surgeon—E. G. Booth.
Assistant Paymaster—R. L. MacKall.
Midshipmen—H. H. Scott, T. G. Garret, W. F. Wilson, H. H. Tyson, J. R. Norris, F. Arthur.
Engineer—H. B. Willy.

List of Officers of the Rebel Ram Baltic.

Lieutenants—James D. Johnston, Wm. P. A. Campbell, John Grandall.
Second Lieutenants—Geo. A. Borchett, E. G. Read, A. G. Hudgins.
Surgeons—J. T. Mason, W. F. Carrington.
Assistant Paymaster—M. M. Leay.
Masters—Ivey Foreman, H. W. Perrin.
Midshipmen—S. P. Blanc, F. B. Dornin, J. H. Hamilton, E. A. Swain.
Engineers—W. M. Fauntleroy, E. G. Simpson.
Gunners—W. H. Haynes, E. G. McComb.

List of Officers of the Rebel Gunboat Selma.

Lieutenant—P. U. Murphy.
Midshipman—J. B. Retcliffe.

List of Officers of the Rebel Gunboat Gaines.

Commander—T. T. Hunter.
Lieutenants—J. W. Bennett, Hilary Cenas.
Assistant Surgeon—T. B. Ford.
Assistant Paymaster—J. E. Armur.
Master—E. C. Stockton.
Midshipmen—J. A. Merriweather, J. M. Gardner, D. D. Colcock, W. D. Goode, W. H. Sterling, J. R. Dyer, W. F. Clayton.

RECAPITULATION OF DEFENSES.

Land Works.	*Guns.*
Fort Morgan	136
Fort Gaines	50
Battery on Dauphin Island	9
Fort Powell, Grant's Pass	12
Other works	10
Total guns	217

Fleets.	*Guns.*
Iron-clads and gunboats	40
State gunboats	10
Total guns	50
Grand total guns	267

THE UNION FLEET.

Admiral Farragut's fleet, which has been gathering off Mobile for some time past, is one of the largest ever employed in one action on our coast during this war, and the vessels are provided with the heaviest known ordnance, and its operations will be noted with the greatest interest. It is composed of the following vessels:—

FLAGSHIP.

Name.	*Class.*	*Guns.*
Hartford	Screw sloop	20

IRONCLADS.

Winnebago	2 turret Monitor	4
Chickasaw	2 turret Monitor	4
Tecumseh	1 turret Monitor	2
Manhattan	1 turret Monitor	2
Four Mississippi river iron-clads		10

SCREW SLOOPS.

Richmond	First class	18
Brooklyn	First class	24
Monongahela	Second class	12
Lackawanna	Second class	14
Oneida	Second class	10
Ossipee	Second class	13
Galena	Second class	14
Genesee	Second class	8

DOUBLE-ENDERS.

Metacomet	Side-wheel	10
Sebago	Side-wheel	10
Port Royal	Side-wheel	8
Conemaugh	Side-wheel	9

SCREW GUNBOATS.

Kennebec	5	Pembina	4
Panola	4	Penguin	7
Itasca	4	Tennessee	5

TUGS.

Cowslip	2	Jasmine	2
Philipi	2	Buckthorne	2
Glasgow	2		
Total vessels	32		
Total guns	231		

UNION OFFICERS.

Rear Admiral David Glascoe Farragut commanding.

STAFF.

Fleet Captain—Percival Drayton.
Flag Lieutenant—John Crittenden Watson.
Admiral's Secretary—A. Van Der Houvel.
Admiral's Clerks—Mr. Brownell, Theo. Davis.

List of Officers of the Flagship Hartford.

Commodore—James S. Palmer.
Lieutenant Commander—L. W. Kimberly.
Lieutenant—W. B. Tyson.
Surgeon—J. J. Gibson.
Assistant Surgeon—James Hugg.
Paymaster—W. T. Meredith.
Acting Master—F. G. Prior.
Chaplain—F. W. Taylor.
Marine Officers—Captain Charles Heywood; Lieutenant ——.
Ensigns—H. T. Grafton, C. D. Jones, and L. R. P. Adams.
Acting Ensigns—W. H. Whiting and D. G. B. Glidden.
Acting Master's Mates—W. H. Childs, G. R. Avery, W. H. Hawthorne, and J. J. Tinelli.
Engineers—Chief, Thomas Williamson; First Assistant, E. B. Latch; Second Assistant, John Wilson; Acting Third Assistants, C. M. Burchard and Alfred Hoyt.
Boatswain—Robert Dixon.
Gunner—J. L. Staple.
Carpenter—O. F. Stinson.
Sailmaker—T. C. Herbert.
Admiral's Steward—John H. Brooks.

A FIGHT IN FLORIDA.

Expedition from Pensacola under General Asboth—A Rebel Force Defeated.

The New Orleans *True Delta* has the following news from Pensacola:—

"We have direct information from Pensacola that on the 19th July General Asboth, with a force comprising the 7th Vermont, 82d United States Colored Infantry, 1st Florida Cavalry, dismounted, and Company M, 14th New York Cavalry, together with the 1st Florida Battery, moved out from Pensacola to co-operate with a raiding force from Sherman, which was operating against the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad. On the next day, he encountered a Rebel force composed of Companies G, E, and I, of the 3d Alabama Regular Cavalry, numbering three hundred and fifty men, strongly fortified at Camp Gonzales, fifteen miles from Pensacola.

"After a plucky fight of half an hour the Rebels ran, leaving as spoils to the victors the regimental flag, all their official papers, a considerable quantity of camp and quartermaster's stores, seventeen horses with equipments, eighteen sabres, eighteen guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and twenty three head of cattle.

"General Asboth continued his march, intending to burn a trestle-work on the railroad near the Escambia river, but receiving information that Sherman's force had accomplished its work without his assistance, he returned to Pensacola."

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Defeat of Rebels Near Fort Smith.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—A despatch from Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 1st inst., says the Rebels under Cooper, Garvey, and Standwith, five hundred strong, with twelve guns, moved up yesterday with the intention of attacking Fort Smith.

General Thayer went out and met the enemy a short distance from the fortifications and completely routed them. Our cavalry are still pursuing them. Our loss was very small, that of the Rebels is unknown.

General Fisk telegraphs to General Rosecrans from St. Joseph's that recruiting is very lively in his district. The militia called out to hunt guerillas acted nobly, and the report of their being insubordinate and lawless was false.

The General says this demonstration of loyalty and power, has been of incalculable value to the district in converting the Rebels there, and the recruiting offices in Northern Missouri will hereafter be governed by loyal men.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans correspondence says the horrible condition of our returned prisoners has induced General Canby to waive some points of difference, and order the exchange of all the Rebels held, some 3500 in number.

Daily skirmishing was occurring at Morganzia, but General Ullman holds the place so strongly that the Rebels do not attempt to take it.

The *Herald's* letter of the 30th states that all the able-bodied registered enemies, pending the present military movements, will be kept as prisoners, they having avowed the intention of joining the Rebel army. All the negroes in the streets are now conscripted.

General Ullman met and defeated the Rebels near the Atchafalaya, on the 28th ult.

It is reported that the Rebel Dick Taylor had crossed to the neighborhood of Plaquemine.

FIFTH EDITION!

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON

General Sam Jones Backs Down

END OF REBEL RETALIATION.

The Officers Under Fire About Charleston All Exchanged---They Will Come North Immediately.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—An officer who arrived this morning from New Orleans, via Fortress Monroe, on as special boat, reports that, while passing Charleston, he found our fleet, under Admiral Dahlgren, was drawn up in line, and a flag of truce was then prevailing, which had been sent by the Rebel General Sam. Jones, and the officers held by the Rebels and our forces at that point, for the purpose of being placed under fire, were exchanged. They (our officers) will come North at once.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

HAGERSTOWN EVACUATED BY THE REBELS

HARRISBURG, August 6.—A despatch received here at noon by the Cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, from the Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, states that the Rebels evacuated Hagerstown this morning.

This was subsequently confirmed by despatches to headquarters, which added that the Rebels were now retiring along the Potomac in the direction of Shepherdstown. The last despatch from the operator at Greencastle stated that he was about proceeding to the State Line, and thence to Hagerstown, to open up telegraphic communication.

The Atlantic Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., August 6.—The steamer *Margaretta Stevens* returned to-day with Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who selected Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, as the place for landing the new Atlantic telegraph cable. The harbor of Heart's Content is one of the very best in Newfoundland, and the *Great Eastern* can enter it with perfect safety at all times, and can anchor within a quarter of a mile of the place where the cable is to be landed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

From City Point.

Advices from City Point represent everything as quiet as usual at Petersburg.

Farragut's Victory.

The report in reference to Farragut's operations at Mobile is believed to be correct, as such a movement was expected on his part about this time.

Rebels in Maryland.

A special despatch to the *Chronicle* of this city states that the Rebel forces in Maryland have raised the black flag, and announce that they have come to burn and destroy.

The Capture of Stoneman.

There is nothing from Sherman thus far to-day. The Rebel report of the capture of General Stoneman in Georgia is discredited by the military authorities here.

EXCITING PROCLAMATION.

APPEAL TO PHILADELPHIANS.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL CADWALADER.

GREAT FORCE AND PROXIMITY OF THE REBELS.

RESPOND TO THE GOVERNOR'S CALL.

"AUX ARMES CITOYENS!"

HARRISBURG, August 6.—The following eloquent and stirring appeal has just been issued by General Cadwalader:—

HEADQUARTERS BRANDYWINE DISTRICT, HARRISBURG, August 6.—To the people of the city of Philadelphia and its vicinity:—

The Rebel army is on the border of our State.

The Governor has called for 30,000 volunteer militia, to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve during the emergency, for its defense.

I appeal to your patriotism and State pride to respond promptly to this call, and I earnestly urge that you will immediately assemble in your respective Wards and organize companies to proceed forth to this city.

You will be furnished with transportation by railroad, and on your arrival you will be organized into regiments, subsisted, and sworn into the service of the State for State defense during the period of the existing emergency.

(Signed) GEO. CADWALADER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE PIRATES IN THE GULF.

A Light-House Tender Captured by a Rebel Launch and Destroyed—Her Crew Taken to Mobile—Captain Williams Escapes and Arrives at Fort Pike.

The following information comes to us from the West Rigolets Station, and is entirely reliable:—

The United States light-house tender *Martha*, Captain Williams, bound from Pass-a-l'Outre, to the East and West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a Rebel launch manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th inst., in Chandeleur Sound, who, after stripping her of her sails, rigging, and all of her cargo that they could carry away on a small fishing schooner (a prize of the day before), set fire to and destroyed her.

Her crew was carried by the pirates into Bay St. Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf river, when they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Captain Williams, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and effect their escape into the woods, and upon getting back to the river procured a small boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike.

The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi river say they are afraid to venture out on account of the presence of these armed Rebel launches.—*N. O. Times*, 28th.

—The Providence *Journal*, edited by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, has just cut off its "dead head" subscribers, on account of the expense of paper.

—The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, from January 1 to July 30, 1864, is 2,686,801 bushels. The whole quantity inspected during the same time in 1863, 2,833,314 bushels; decrease, 196,513 bushels. The price has been again advanced.

FIRES IN ATLANTA.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—A letter dated one mile from Atlanta, from a prominent officer there to another, says that fires are now burning in Atlanta, indicating that Hood is destroying a large amount of property, but whether with a view to evacuation or not is unknown.

—The American Telegraph Company has opened an office on the summit of Mount Washington.

—When General Sherman's army was crossing the Chattahoochee a t emendous thunder-storm arose. The lightning was incessant and exceedingly vivid, and eight men were killed and twenty injured by it. One flash fired all the guns but one in a stack of muskets.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The magnificent spectacle of *Aladdin* is as popular as ever. The house is crowded nightly, and the greatest enthusiasm is always evinced by the audience. Miss Effie Germon as the boy of good deeds and good fortune, plays the unselfish little hero of the piece in a most pleasant manner, and is becoming every day a greater favorite with the people of Philadelphia. The great features of the piece are its go geous scenery, its wonderful scenic effects, and its beautiful and recherche marches, dances and tableaux. Mademoiselle Therese Wood, and the excellent ballet, are really admirable in the execution of their part of the performance. Everybody should see this piece, and they will accord with us, great merit to Mr. Grover for his unparalleled enterprise and energy in the production of this great spectacle.

SANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.—Colonel Sanford produces this evening his grand Ethiopian opera of *Bone Squash*. He will be assisted in his production by the inimitable Frank Moran, and Rainer, the heavy man of his company. Sam's friends should not forget him this evening, nor during the remainder of his engagement, which, although very successful, we are informed must terminate on Monday evening next.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M, 73. Noon, 83. Wind, N. E.

IMPORTANT STEPS TOWARDS FILLING THE CITY'S QUOTA.—In pursuance of the call of his Honor the Mayor, both branches of Councils assembled yesterday to take immediate measures towards filling the quota of the city under the late call for 500,000 men. An ordinance was passed, providing that the city bounty of $400 shall be paid to men who shall enlist for one, two, or three years, and be credited to the city under the call of July 18.

Another ordinance passed authorizing the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Committee on Defense, to expend any sum not exceeding $50,000, to aid recruiting in the rebellious States for men to be credited to Philadelphia.

The following, introduced by Mr. Hay, was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, that they deem it of the highest importance that an act providing for an efficient militia system be passed by our Legislature, at its approaching special session.

2. That those who do not belong to active militia organizations should be taxed to provide a equity for the comfort and efficiency of those who do, so that we may always have a force adequately armed and equipped, available for the defense of the State.

3. That active military organizations will not be efficient unless they be compelled, under penalties, to drill, parade, practise target firing, and go into camp, for the purpose of instruction, as frequently as possible; nor unless, when ordered into service by the Governor, the organization, as it exists, be compelled to go for a reasonable time.

4. That our Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature be requested to insist upon an act embodying these provisions.

The above only awaits the signature of the Mayor in order to become a law.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION RETURNS.—This morning the Return Judges reassembled for the purpose of receiving the vote of the First Precinct of the Twenty-second Ward, which was not made at the meeting yesterday. The stupid Return Judge from this Ward was unaware that he had any returns to make, except placing the ballots in a sealed box, and depositing them at Sixth and Chesnut streets. He had even failed to make a return to the Prothonotary's Office, and by his course prevented the complete vote from being counted until this morning, when it should have been done yesterday. The penalty for this offense is fifty dollars. Judge Ludlow gave an order to open the sealed box for the purpose of obtaining the vote, in order that the returns might be completed.

The vote of the Ward is as follows:—

1st Amendment.		2d Amendment.		3d Amendment.	
For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
1303	211	1377	47	1359	18

This makes the total official vote of the city stand as follows:—

1st Amendment.		2d Amendment.		3d Amendment.	
For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
27,268	3960	29,220	328	28,279	830
9,965		928		830	
Majorities.	17,303		28,898		27,460

DARING ROBBERY AND ARREST.—This morning, about one o'clock, the store of Mr. John Johnson, at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Sansom streets, was entered by robbers, who gained admission over the transom. Officer McIntyre, who was passing that way, saw three men coming out, heavily ladened with goods. He gave an alarm and started in pursuit of the rascals. All except one succeeded in making their escape. He was overtaken by the officer and thirty-four shawls, stolen from the store, found in his possession. Altogether they had taken one hundred and twelve shawls, three or four mantillas, and a quantity of unmade material. The party arrested gave the name of John Swain, and stated that he resided in a small court in the neighborhood of Tenth and Sansom streets. The police visited his house and there secured seventy-eight more of the shawls, and also took into custody Barney McIlhenny, a notorious thief, and a woman who stated that she was Swain's wife. The whole party will have a hearing at the Central Office this afternoon.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.—A newly-imported Irishman, named John Donahue, residing in the neighborhood of Twenty-second and Wood streets, was arrested this morning by Officer Lemon, upon the charge of assaulting a colored boy, aged eight years. It seems that the little fellow was employed at the tobacco factory, Twenty-second and Wood streets, and was on his way to work when the assault was made, for no other reason than being black. Donahue amused himself by throwing stones after the boy, who was too small to retaliate. The prisoner was held in $400 bail by Alderman Pancoast. If Donahue wants to show his fighting qualities in a more becoming manner, he should locate himself with the Army of the Potomac.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—John Welsh was arrested yesterday, upon the charge of committing a violent assault and battery some weeks since upon one of the Seventeenth Ward officers. The officer had made an arrest, when Welsh and a number of others rescued the prisoner and beat the officer so badly that he was confined to his house for a week. The accused was held by Alderman Shoemaker in the sum of $200 bail to answer.

INSANE MAN IN CUSTODY.—An insane man, giving the name of Albert O. Opie, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon, at the American Telegraph Office. Religion had apparently affected his mind, as he had written out a despatch which he demanded of the clerk should be instantly forwarded to God Almighty. He was locked up at the Central Station. From papers found on his person, it is thought that he belongs to Somerset, N. J. He also had several deeds for property.

OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.—This morning there was very little change in prices to report in our domestic markets. Meats of all kinds remain the same, with no prospect of a decline. The prices asked this morning were as follows:—

Apples, per half peck, 12½@30c.; cantelopes, 5@25c.; butter, 45@60c.; corn, per dozen, 25c.; onions, per half peck, 60c.; peaches, per half peck, 40@75c.; pears, per half peck, 37c.; tomatoes, per half peck, 20@40c.

THE PEACH CROP.—Peaches are making their appearance in our markets in abundance, and as the crop is represented to be large, prices must soon come down. Very good peaches sell from a dollar to a dollar and a half the bushel. They are brought mostly from the New Jersey orchards.

HANDSOME METEOR.—About 11 o'clock last night, a very large and beautiful meteor shot across the eastern part of the sky. Its course was southeastwardly, and it left a train behind which was a half minute fading out, looking like a broad band across the heavens.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the ladies of the city will meet at the rooms of the Board of Trade, to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers at Chambersburg.

BEING FILLED IN.—The western shore of the Schuylkill, from Market Street Bridge to Fairmount dam, was, a few years since, a boggy marsh. The frogs were the sole inhabitants of that expensive fen, and their domain was never molested excepting in seasons of continuous rain, when the poor fish and mullets were washed from the reservoirs above the dam and carried into the holes in the marsh. Adventurous urchins would then search the bog for the bright scaled minnows, and many a private fountain or lake in the city owes its golden-speckled inmates to these industrious little fishermen.

About three years ago, dirt began to be deposited on the southern terminus of this marsh. The work of filling up has progressed, until now a hundred acres of splendid ground is used for wharves along the West Philadelphia side of the Schuylkill, between Permanent and Wire bridges. These wharves are spanned by an intricate network of rails, and the principal storage and transportation depots for petroleum are on what four years ago was a damp, noisome marsh. The coal from the Broad Top region that passes over the Pennsylvania Railroad is stored there in large quantities. In a few years, the wharves will extend along the entire river front, and will be, if they are not now, the largest continuous range of wharves in the city.

NEW CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—The tract of land in West Philadelphia known as the Remington Farm has been purchased by Bishop Wood, and a building similar in outline and plan to the new Insane Asylum in the Twenty-fourth Ward will be erected thereon. The interior decorations will, however, be of finer design and finish. When completed, the edifice will be devoted to collegiate and educational purposes. It will be a grand school for the Catholic youth of Pennsylvania. All the theological and classical branches will be taught, and the physical culture of pupils will receive equal attention. The entire institute will be under the control and management of Bishop Wood, and with the careful attention of faithful assistants the college can be made one of the first in the country. The grounds are extensive. The location is excellent and healthy, and the building will be airy and spacious. The children of the Cathedral schools will visit the grounds during the next few days. To-day the boys will be taken to the farm, and as soon as proper arrangements can be made the girls will also visit the locality. These schools are under the direction of Father Riley, who will attend their excursions.

THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—The triennial assessment, now being taken, will be completed by the middle of this month, and in October the City Commissioners will meet as a Board of Revision. Great care should be taken by this Board to ascertain whether the assessors have made a proper valuation upon real estate, so that when the tax rate is made for 1865 a sufficient amount may be realized to pay the current expenses of the city and obviate the necessity of creating loans to pay off deficiencies. It is supposed, when a triennial assessment takes place, that the assessors examine into the value of each and every property in their respective districts; but it is too often the case that the old books of the previous years are copied. By this course many properties are passed over, and hence a higher rate of tax is required to meet expenses.

ONIONS! ONIONS!—A loud cry for onions is made in behalf of the Army of the Potomac by those persons who understand the wants of the soldier. Why cannot an onion fund be raised in this city? As our brave boys have to subsist mainly upon salted provisions, the craving for this esculent is the result of natural causes. The onion, although to some an unsavory vegetable, is one of the most useful and nutritious correctives that is known among our dietary articles. It is antiscorbutic, and a preventative of dysentery. It banishes scurvy, and gives strength to those who eat it. There is no difficulty now in supplying the Army of the Potomac with plenty of onions. Communication by water to City Point is easy; all that is necessary is sufficient thoughtfulness upon this subject. A pipe and tobacco fund is now being raised in New York. They have already subscribed their onion fund. It is very singular indeed that the people of this city won't do something of the kind.

WAR EXPENDITURES.—The expenditures of the city since the commencement of the war for bounties to volunteers, city defense, and the support of soldiers' families, adds up to a considerable sum. In the past three years and a half the following sums have been paid out of the City Treasury:—For bounties, $1,347,584·71; relief of families, $2,005,270·68; defense, $315,939·69. Total, $3,668,775·08. This is merely what the city has contributed in her corporate capacity. The number and amount of the private offerings of citizens would more than double the above sum.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were drawn for the payment of bounty to fifty three years' volunteers. The whole amount paid out during the week was $20,500, which shows eighty-two three years' enlistments.

THE COMING DRAFT.—Such of our business men and other citizens, who are in want of substitutes or representatives, should secure the same at once, as prices seem to be on the upward tendency, and call where they will not be imposed upon. Such we think is

J. PAXSON & Co.,
No. 411 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 6.—The inactivity noticed during the week still continues. Stock of most descriptions arrives slowly, and prices as a general thing are without quotable change.

Quercitron Bark is scarce; $50 ₩ ton is offered for First No. 1, but holders seek an advance.

The Provision Market is quiet; sales of Mess Pork at $42; Hams in pickle at 20c.; Hams smoked at 21@25c.; Lard 20½@21c.

In Groceries there is no change worthy of mention.

For Flour, the demand for export is very light; about 800 bbls. extra family were taken at $10·50 @11·50 ₩ bbl. To the trade the sales are in a small way at $9@9·25 for superfine, up to $12 50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is scarce, and is worth $9 ₩ bbl. There is nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Wheat is firm and but little here; 1000 bush. fine old Pennsylvania red sold at $2·50, and a small lot at $2·60@2·65. White is worth $2·70 @2·75. Rye is held at $1·75@1·80 for new and old. There is a good demand for Corn, and sales of yellow have been made at $1·73@1·75. Oats continue steady at 84@86c. for new, and 88@90c. for old. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is lower by 3c. ₩ gallon; 100 bbls. Ohio sold at $1·77, and 100 bbls. Pennsylvania at $1·76.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Pembroke, Stuling, Cork, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Forrester, Murray, Bath, do.
Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Thomaston, W. H. Johns.
Brig Aurora, Donegal, Liverpool, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Herald, Briggs, Dighton, W. Hunter, Jr.
Schr A. Rhynas, Pendleton, Port Royal, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Nameaug, Davis, Port Royal, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Active, Fisher, Hampton Roads, do.
Schr W. C. Nelson, Rose, Newport, Shinnickon & Glover.
Schr A. Rambo, Alres, Fortress Monro

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Although the diplomacy of the United States has, in many instances, been marked by the pursuit of a sagacious policy, it has in others presented an aspect of stupidity not at all creditable to the country. Although we have often astonished the red-tape politicians of the Old World, and given them a shock they little expected from this side of the Atlantic, the management of our foreign relations has not been characterized by a proper system growing out of the republican heart, and courageously enforced in all quarters of the globe.

In too many cases have our representatives abroad imagined that they were bound to conform to the old, wily, tricky movements of the Ministers with whom they were brought into contact; while others have acted as if they were totally destitute of the genuine American spirit, aping all the flummery of aristocracy, and yielding readily to the manipulations of individuals in stars and ribbons. The vacillations which have taken place of late years in our policy at the various courts of Europe must be attributed to the practice of sending mere partisans abroad as a reward for services rendered the successful candidate for the Presidency.

Some of the men selected have not possessed a single qualification for the duties they are naturally expected to perform. They have gone among a people of whose language and institutions they were almost entirely ignorant, and then, intoxicated by the gilded atmosphere of a Court, have forgotten all their professions of democracy at home, have studied to acquire a smattering of a foreign tongue, submitted to being buttonholed into nonsensical projects, and yielded assent to measures utterly outside of that policy which would really conduce to the advancement of our influence as one of the great Powers of the world.

What is required may be simply told. We want the National Administration to adopt a bold, straightforward, downright course in the conduct of our foreign relations. We are satisfied that, although upon the face of things such a policy may seem belligerent and threatening, the result would be far otherwise. It is a fact verified by experience, that nations actually drift into a war owing to the complication and twisting of the old-fashioned diplomacy, when a few plain words, describing precisely the position assumed, so that there could be no equivocation, would preserve the peace.

It is peculiarly the province of a new nation, occupying as lofty a rank among the innovating powers of modern times, and confident in its strength as the United States, to establish this open, honest course of action in international affairs. Let this be the first step. Then we must have energetic, sagacious, and determined representatives, at least at the principal points where such qualities are required in our Ministers, so that the line of policy we have marked out for ourselves may be fully enforced.

THE PROGRESSIVE CHARACTER OF THE AGE.

The secret of success in life is self-reliance. Individuals and communities who depend for prosperity on foreign aid never thrive. There is, moreover, a sort of meanness in all dependence which is revolting to a proud spirit, while it is a condition never incurred except by those who are destitute of manly principle and energy. Greatness of no kind has ever been achieved, either by States or men, but through the diligent exercise of inherent power and resources; and all observation attests, that abject weakness and pusillanimity are the lot of those who owe whatever of strength or prosperity they possess to foreign sources.

It is fortunate that it is so. It was a wise and good Providence that imposed the obligation of labor upon mankind, and enforced it by a necessity none can violate. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," though pronounced as a curse, has operated as a blessing. It has compelled the exercise of human talent, and produced that wonderful civilization to which the world has advanced. All that has been accomplished by art and science, from the rudest age to the present time, is attributable to the natural compulsion we all are under to toil for every valuable addition to the comfort, elegance, and practical usefulness of life.

This beneficent principle of physical and intellectual activity is still operating, and marvellous as are the conquests it has already won, the achievements of educated and experienced industry in the past will doubtless be excelled by those that are to succeed. The age is emphatically an age of progress. Every fresh acquisition made by mind and mechanical skill is adding to the capacity to attain new triumphs in practical philosophy. At no previous period has inventive genius been more busily employed in the cause of art. Almost every day it contributes some new means to economize the operations of labor, facilitate human intercourse, and draw closer, by virtually shortening time and space, the relations of distant governments and communities. The world, in effect, is constantly contracting its dimensions under the magical influence of steam and telegraphs. The age in which "mountains interposed, made enemies of nations," has passed away, and lands which once, "intersected by a narrow frith," abhorred each other, are now, through the agency of modern conveniences of communication, "like kindred drops mingling into one."

As a result of this growing intimacy, commerce and industry are stimulated, while the great metropolitan centres are multiplying in number, wealth, and influence. Each is striving, too, for ascendency. Advantages of position are measured, local pride is excited, and every energy is strained by generous competition. From this eager rivalry of cities emanate increasing improvements, while labor is kept active, mechanical ingenuity perfected, invention exercised, and riches, instead of being amassed in the coffers of the few, are distributed among the toiling millions, and forced into wholesome circulation. The race, there fore, for commercial empire among communities has its salutary uses, and should, for their sake, be encouraged.

Nowhere is this laudable emulation more strikingly exhibited than in the United States. Our abundant elements of progressive growth, the natural elasticity of a youthful nation, the high point of civilization from which it started on its career, and the propitious character of Anglo-American liberty, as respects the exercise of individual talent, all combine to produce such a condition. The ambition to advance and excel has, in an incredibly short space of time, converted a wilderness into a prosperous empire, embracing thirty odd millions of people, covered thickly with towns, cities, and magnificent rural estates, and ranking as one of the first political Powers of the globe.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.

Visit to the Army of the Potomac—Affairs Before Petersburg.

A gentleman of this city returned home this morning from City Point, Va., having visited the Army of the Potomac to distribute supplies for the soldiers, which had been contributed by the congregation under his charge in Thirty-seventh street. After performing this duty, he made a tour of the camps, and paid his respects to General Grant. Of this interview, he gives the following interesting account:—

"I learned that the headquarters of the General were about a quarter of a mile from my own stopping place, and immediately repaired thither. To the person whom I met at the entrance I told my business, stating that I was a member of the committee appointed at the Grant meeting held in New York in June.

"'I think the General will be glad to see you,' said he; 'he is disengaged; go to him there under the fly.'

"I went at once and introduced myself to him. His address is remarkable. He has the faculty of putting everybody in his company immediately at ease, and at the same time never lowers himself. There is not a trace of the affectation that characterizes a man who has stepped into a rank which he feels to have added to his importance; and he is utterly destitute of vulgar familiarity of manner. He is a good representative of republican life in this country, where a man may take the place which his talent, taste, and ability indicate, and yet be 'a man for a' that.'

"As soon as salutations had been exchanged I opened my business, referring to the great meeting held in Union Square in June, where I had the honor of speaking, as well as of signing the address which had been prepared and transmitted to him by the National Committee.

"'The sentiment of that meeting, General,' I remarked, 'was to uphold the Union cause and General Grant, even though we that same day had heard of a repulse.'

"'There is no danger of a permanent repulse,' he answered. 'Though seemingly we are taking a great deal of time, yet we are using up the Rebel army faster than it can be replenished. It will take more time, but I am fully confident of the result.'

"'General,' I remarked, 'the people of New York now feel that there is one at the head of our armies in whom they can repose the fullest confidence.'

"'Yes,' he interrupted, 'there is a man in the West in whom they can repose the utmost confidence, General Sherman. He is an able, upright, honorable, unambitious man. We lost another one of like character a few days ago, General McPherson.'

"Changing the subject, he asked me to make his apologies to the National Committee for neglecting to acknowledge their resolutions. 'I am glad of an opportunity of explaining why I have not returned a reply,' said he; 'I sent the resolutions immediately to Mrs. Grant, and they have not been returned.'

"The position of our army before Petersburg is one which gives us the advantage. Heretofore the enemy have had the inside, and been enabled to manage troops so as to secure all the facilities which that position affords. General Grant has now got that interior line, and can throw troops from one point to another, mass them, and employ them to the greatest advantage; and the Rebel general cannot prevent him. General Lee has found his master.

"The attack on Petersburg last week, though failing to secure a triumph, was by no means a serious disaster. The plans of the General commanding were such as to avert the possibility of any enfilading fire; but some of the subordinate generals failed to carry out their parts of the programme. But for this omission on their part, Petersburg, it is safe to declare, would have been ours. It will be yet; but at a sacrifice of more time.

"The conduct of the wounded colored soldiers exemplifies most admirably their fortitude and generosity. Men with severe wounds in the hips, thighs, and legs made their way into camp, while every white man with a serious wound rode in an ambulance. On the day of the engagement before Petersburg I went upon the field with punch to refresh the men. I offered a cup to a wounded man. He declined it with thanks, saying:—'Give it to those men there who are crying for water. They need it more than I do.'

"The colored men have won respect in the camp. I saw the evidences on every side. One day I observed an Irish soldier sitting on the stump of a tree, teaching a colored man to read. Another time I saw an Irishman riding in great haste, with a naked black boy of sixteen at his saddle-bow. 'What are you doing there?' he was asked.

"'Faith,' said he, 'I found him drowned in the river, and it is getting him out I have been after, and getting the water out of him and the life into him; and now I am hurrying to the sargeon to get him resuscitated, the darling, sure.'

"Only one man in my hearing spoke disrespectfully or unkindly of colored men, and he was an hundred-day man. The soldiers believed in them, and they have good reason for their faith.

"There is every reason for confidence in the operations of our army in Virginia. They are exhausting the enemy, maintaining their own ground, and recruiting on their adversaries. Their commander, too, is an earnest man, and believes in the work at which he is engaged."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Late John Grigg.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late John Grigg took place from No. 1823 Walnut street, and was largely attended by the friends of the deceased. The interment took place at Laurel Hill.

Previous to the funeral a meeting of the publishers and booksellers, with whom the deceased was at one time closely connected, was held. Mr. Henry C. Carey presided, and Mr. George W. Childs acted as Secretary. Mr. Carey, upon taking the chair, made a few brief and affecting remarks. He said:—

You have been invited here that you might unite in testifying your fond appreciation of a man who long occupied a distinguished and highly honorable position among the trade of the country, and who has now left us. My acquaintance with him dates back more than forty years, and he had then manifested the possession of all the qualities by which he was afterwards so much distinguished, and had acquired the confidence of all who knew him. Active, energetic, intelligent, liberal in his dealings, and most honorable in the performance of all his engagements, he rapidly acquired fortune.

In the use of that fortune he manifested a kindness and liberality far more rare than we could wish them to be. He was always ready to respond to applications having a claim on the promotion of the public good or the relief of private distress. I have myself had frequent occasion to apply to him for contributions, and have never applied in vain. Only this morning I had a visit from a lady, who told me that in him she had lost her best friend, and I know of many cases of similar kind. The loss we have sustained is a full one. It has made a vacancy that will not soon be filled. He has now gone to his grave, and has carried with him the esteem of a large circle of friends, among whom I shall always be glad to find my name enrolled.

Mr. E. H. Butler, in a few appropriate remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The publishers and booksellers of Philadelphia have heard with regret and sorrow of the decease of the late John Grigg, who was so long, so actively and so honorably connected with the trade; *And whereas*, it is due both to the character of the deceased and to our own usefulness that we should thus publicly declare our high appreciation of his worth, and of the loss that we have sustained; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of John Grigg the community have lost an upright, valuable and public spirited citizen; one who is long to be remembered for his kind feeling, sterling integrity, business capacity, generous nature, and for all those personal and social qualities which not only endeared him to our friendship, but secured for him our respect.

Resolved, That as a further tribute to his memory, we will attend his funeral in a body; and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the papers of the day, and communicated by the officers of this meeting, as an expression of our sympathy, to the family of the deceased.

These resolutions were seconded by L. A. Godey, Esq., and passed unanimously.

Labor, Income and Revenue.—Although the Fair has been closed for over a month, nevertheless the machinery of this Committee still continues at work. Yesterday Mr. Duncan M. Mitchinson, by request of Mr. Claghorn, made another large payment to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Fund. By their acknowledgment in another column, it will be seen that they not only continue to be in receipt of funds, but that they have already received over $250,000. This handsome sum indicates how nobly the people have responded to their call. With such an exhibit it is hardly necessary to say that the expectations of this Committee have been more than realized.

The State House Bell on a "Bender."—The State House bell is an institution that is generally right, and goes ahead with the regularity of clock-work. It seldom goes wrong, while reporting the progress of time, and when it does a multitude of mishaps are apt to follow its vagaries. Such is the confidence of our people in the city clock, that many of them prefer its indication of time to that of the finest chronometer. Yesterday the old time-keeper, from some cause or other, did go astray, and tolled forth several hours in numbers one less than they should have been.

The inconvenience that resulted to our citizens was considerable. An hour's irregularity in time could not have happened at a more important period than it did, which was just in the middle of the day. Business people were perplexed at the strange announcement of the old clock, and the best Cooper, Johnson, and Tobias watches were made to correspond with its inaccuracy. Individuals whose appetites never failed to be correct indicators of at least three hours in the day, wended their way as usual homeward to partake of the boonday meal.

Households outside the sound of the "big bell" were not subjected to annoyance, but where the housemaid depended upon the number of its strokes for information as to the time of day, disappointment and confusion were the result. The meal that should have been prepared for the master of the house was yet upon the fire at the time of his arrival home, and he was allowed to satiate a ravenous appetite by gazing fiercely at the bare table, reversing the proper position of chairs, maltreating the cat or other animals within reach, complimenting the indolence of "Mary Ann," and committing other improprieties that crowd themselves upon a hungry man.

The Mosquito's Ditty.—

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

My friend, it seems to grieve you
That you can't make me leave you,
Nor consent to captivate you—
From my hum-um-a-m-m!

Though my song must give delight,
I perceive you guess aright
That my object is to bite—
With a hum-um-a-m-m!

But, this biting trait you see
In your fellow men to be
Just as strong as 'tis in me—
With my hum-um-a-m-m?

Can you name one earthly spot
Where man's self-appointed lot
To be bit, or bite, 'tis not—
With a hum-um-a-m-m!

You can't show me one. Oh, yes!
There is one place, I confess,
Where they don't their rage oppress—
With a hum-um-a-m-m!

For if you at Tower Hall
Do for first rate Clothing call,
You will not get bit at all—
With a hum-um-a-m-m!

Our stock of Seasonable Clothing is still full and complete, being replenished by large daily additions. We are selling summer stock at *old prices*, much *below present cost* of same goods

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 Market Street.
Bennett & Co.

Interesting Relic from the Ruins of Chambersburg.—Our readers are often regaled with the triumphant achievements of "Evans & Watson's" and "Herring's Best" over the devouring element, but in the window of Messrs. Grover and Baker's Sewing Machine establishment, No. 730 Chesnut street, our citizens are now for the first time made aware of the fact that a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is as much a "Salamander" as a fire-proof safe. The burned machine referred to was the property of Mr. B. F. Nead, of Chambersburg, whose house was one of the consumed buildings. As a relic of one of the most barbarous acts of the war, the instrument in question is attracting much attention.

Upholstery.—Chairs, Sofas, Curtains, Shades, Carpets, and Mattresses upholstered in the very best manner at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

R. B. Da Costa's West Indian Tooth Wash is the best preparation now in use. Inquire for it—get it—use it—and be your own judge. Manufactured from pure West Indian vegetables. Sold everywhere. M. H. Levett, Proprietor.

Fairmount Park is now the resort of thousands of our citizens daily. There is certainly no more beautiful or delightful place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The walks and drives are in admirable condition, and the grounds are bright in verdure. Last Sunday at least twenty-five thousand persons enjoyed the fresh air and scenery, and to-day, should the weather be propitious, a still greater number will doubtless wend their way thither. Speaking of the Park reminds us of the excellently conducted Rustic House, on Landing avenue, above Coates street, which is a stopping-place that deserves the remembrance of our readers. The rooms are elegant and spacious, and are handsomely decorated with vines and flowers of rare descriptions. The refreshments, creams, and beverages are of the finest order, and the proprietor, Mr. C. Dusch, is a most courteous one.

Married.

FIPER—FARNSWORTH.—On the 4th inst., by Rev. G. Washington Jerman, at his residence, No. 221 Marriott street, Mr. RICHARD R. FIPER to Miss ABIGAIL FARNSWORTH, all of this city.

JEFFERIES—SHAIN.—On the morning of the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. G. Thomas, Mr. J. HOWARD JEFFERIES to Miss MARY SHAIN, daughter of Mr. Edward Shain, all of this city.

Died.

REILLY—CARTWRIGHT.—In New York, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, August 3d, by the Rev. Mr. Foster, of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, WILLIAM A. REILLY, late Major of the One-hundred-and-thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to JANE, daughter of Thomas W. Cartwright, late Captain of the Sixty-third New York Volunteers, Irish Brigade.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Friday, 5th inst., after a lingering illness, MARY C., eldest daughter of Jesse and Hannah Butterfield, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1734 Frankford road, on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Services at the Twelfth Baptist Church, at 3 P.M.

CHARLTON.—On Friday morning, the 5th instant, Priscilla Cook Charlton, Sr.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 618 S. Thirteenth street, on Sunday afternoon, 7th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CHURCHMAN.—Killed whilst in action, on the 19th of July last, at Ashby's Gap, Va., SAMUEL R. CHURCHMAN, of Company F, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, son of Henry L. and Sarah R. Churchman, of New Castle county, Del., in the 17th year of his age.

CLAPIER.—On Wednesday, the 3d instant, in the 68th year of her age, MARY, relict of the late Louis Clapier.

GLADING.—On the 3d instant, MARY ANN, wife of Mr. George Glading, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 425 Vine street, on Sunday afternoon, 7th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HARKER.—On the 5th instant, DAVID C. HARKER, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence in N. W. corner of Fifth and Lowell streets, on Monday morning, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LAW.—On the 5th inst., JOHN K. LAW, formerly of Baltimore, in the 51st year of his age. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 735 Pine street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—At his residence in Clarksburg, Indiana county, Pa., on the 28th ult., Mr. SCOTT MARSHALL, aged about 71 years. The deceased was a soldier of the war of 1812, and also served for a short term in the militia called out for the defense of the State in the summer of 1863.

VAUX.—On Thursday morning, August 4th, 1864, FREDERICK GRAFF VAUX, only child of William S. and Emily G. Vaux.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1706 Arch street, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF Science, SEVENTEENTH Street, above Girard avenue.—Bishop SIMPSON will preach at this Institution next Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. 1t*

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, August 7, Rev. F. FERSON will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ALEXANDER CLARK in the evening at 8 o'clock. The seats are all free. 1t*

THE CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH, OF West Philadelphia, will open an Excursion to Atlantic City on Wednesday next, August the 10th.

We respectfully invite our friends to accompany us, as we will endeavor to make this a pleasant excursion.

Adults' Tickets, $1·25; Children's, 65 cents.

Last boat leaves VINE Street Wharf at 6 A. M. precisely.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, N. E. CORner of Broad, Rev. R. J. CARSON, pastor. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth.—Divine service tomorrow (Sunday), at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rector will (D. V.) preach morning and evening.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST MEETING TOmorrow, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M., in WASHINGTON HALL, EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN streets. R. Faroot, of Indiana, will preach.

BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHing to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. JOHN THOMPSON; at 8 P. M., by Rev. CHARLES A. BECK, Chaplain of 38th Regiment Pa. Vol. Sacrament, 3½ P.M.

THE SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth, will be open for Divine service every Sabbath morning this month, at 10 o'clock. Subject on to-morrow morning—The Duty and Property of Publicly Covenanting with God in Time of War.—2 Chronicles, xxix. 10. Prayer meeting from 4½ to 5½ P. M.

SPRING GARDEN HALL, N. W. CORNER SPRING GARDEN and THIRTEENTH Streets.—Meetings of the Church of Christ assembling here, are as follows:—At 10½ A. M. for worship, in the "breaking of bread," showing the Lord's death till he comes," in prayer and praise, and for teaching and admonishing one another. And at 7½ o'clock P. M. for the preaching of the Word, by the Pastor, CHAS. CAMPBELL. Seats free.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1809, for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. An application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to MONT. F. TAYLOR.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARAVL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, a dentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
aug5-4t* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE
AT
HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL THE
MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"
MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1860 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wood at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough Fire proof

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material, and the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still unlocked.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the sheet-iron safe maker, David Bramer, asserting to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 218 SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.

M. C. S.
aug5-6t

Choice Old Government
Java Coffee,
Roasted Fresh
Every Morning.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 916 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID
OF THE
Sufferers at Chambersburg.

We have received from C. E. MESSERSMITH, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, a deplorable account of the destitution existing there. Persons wishing to aid the sufferers can do so by sending their contributions to us.

DREXEL & CO.,
aug5-5t No. 34 S. THIRD Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (paluted,) $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Ingrain Brussels, (paluted,) ¾ wide, 75, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 6-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Venetians, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Ingrain, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 347 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
1t*—3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABlished in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Orne & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
jy30 1y JOSHUA E. COUSTY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
GO AND SEE BANFORD'S OPERA TROUPE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.
Observe the comic talent attached to
BANFORD'S TROUPE.
Frank Moran, Dick Parker, F. Myers, J. Mortimer, F. Diamond, and T. F. Banford.
Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8·15. au5

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, arrangement scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choruses. jy30 tf

IMMENSE ATTRACTION
AND GRAND COMBINATION
THE CHAMBERBURG SUFFERERS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND THAYER & NOYES' GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS COMBINED,
Will open on the spacious lot on ARCH Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth,
ON MONDAY EVENING, the 8th inst.,
and continue open until Saturday evening, 13th inst.
Exhibitions will also be given on every Afternoon during the week, excepting Monday.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING a Special Exhibition of the animals will be given, the net proceeds to be for the sufferers by the Rebel raid at Chambersburg.
This Menagerie is one of the rarest collections of birds and beasts now exhibiting in the world. The pachyderm-atous animals are well represented, among them the wonderful Elephant
HANNIBAL,
and the celebrated
HIPPOPOTAMUS, OR RIVER HORSE.
For particulars see small bills. Look out for the Grand Procession on Monday, 8th inst.
Admission to the pavilion, 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2 o'clock. Evening, 7½ o'clock.
Admission to Animal Exhibition, on Wednesday morning, 9 o'clock, only 25 cents. au3-3t

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE LATE Sanitary Fair, by which it had been loaned, a large Flag, sixteen feet long, marked with indelible ink on the edge. M. W. BALDWIN,
No. 1031 SPRUCE Street.
au6-3t

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.
The Catawissa Railroad Company
Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.
For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.
Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
FARE, $10.
Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of
N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. jy23-stuth12t

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2·50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.
This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about
Four and a half by three and a half feet square,
and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.
Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where
Messrs. TRUBNER & CO., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,
are already receiving subscriptions for the same.
The work can be had by subscription only. Price $6 per copy, payable on delivery.
Subscription Rooms of the Company,
No. 720 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The following firms will receive subscriptions:—
APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. R. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACE & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;
Or, at the publishers,
SITWELL, HARRIS & CO.,
jy28-wsmlm No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
GREETING.
WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, libel decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in eighty-two bales of cotton, cargo of a vessel unknown, captured by the United States vessel of war ARIES, under command of Volunteer Lieutenant F. T. Dearborn, to be published, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (those of importers, you are hereby charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be published and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said eighty-two bales of cotton, cargo as aforesaid, then and there to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room in the City of Philadelphia, on the twenty-first day after publication of these writs, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege in the form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said eighty-two bales of cotton should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture as the same, to the enemies of the United States, and, as goods of their enemies or enemies' effects, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons whomsoever, that they be then by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable cause why they refuse to the contrary, then said libellant will not hear and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said eighty-two bales of cotton did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MILITARY NEWS.

From the Tribune.

There are despatches, as there have been more times within three weeks past than we can remember, announcing a new invasion of Pennsylvania. General Couch has issued an order, and Governor Curtin a proclamation, adapted to the emergency. Rebel forces, stated all the way from 3000 to 30,000, are over the Potomac, and have occupied Hagerstown, and there is hurrying to and fro along the border. We wait for further reports.

From Georgia we have news of a disaster to a portion of General Sherman's cavalry, which had been sent to destroy the Macon Railroad. They succeeded in their mission, and subsequently seized a large wagon train; but were intercepted by a strong Rebel force, surrounded, attacked, and in great part captured. It is said that not less than 2000 of our men were taken prisoners; a number which, considering that the force was cavalry, and originally not over 3200, is incredible.

Western cavalry have heretofore shown themselves willing to fight, and we do not believe they have taken to surrendering in mass. Cavalry may be surrounded, but can never, say the military books, be excused for not attempting to cut their way out. There are brilliant instances of such efforts and successes in this war. In this case, it is intimated, we trust unjustly, that the men were drunk with liquor captured from the Rebels. Such a state of things would reflect infinite disgrace on their officers.

There are reports that Hood is getting rapidly reinforced by troops from beyond the Mississippi, which is probable enough. Since General [illegible]'s utter defeat, there has been nothing to [illegible] a Rebel army in Louisiana, except the [illegible] of capturing New Orleans—and they are not crazy enough to try that. Difficulties of transportation, destruction of railroads, and a general laying waste of the intervening country, have made marching difficult, but it is still possible that a large portion of Kirby Smith's force may have been ferried over the Mississippi and be *en route* for Atlanta. At all events, we have no notion that any men have been spared to him from the East. It is now as [illegible] says Lee's policy to risk everything else for [illegible] chance of holding Virginia, and he will not [illegible] a regiment to Atlanta to save it from certain [illegible]. All his troops are wanted in Virginia. [illegible] necessa[illegible] verts nu[illegible] such bru[illegible]

LOOK AT THE CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

The month of July, it seems, went out with two military mishaps—one, a cavalry affair in Georgia, the other the more serious repulse before Petersburg. What is done being now past recall, all we care to know of it is its effect on the grand campaign; though presently inquiry must be made as to who is in fault. Tactical mismanagement appears to have been the cause of the repulse at Petersburg. In Georgia, if report be true, it was a want of discipline and of control over the men. Our troops, it seems, drank too much of the liquor they captured, evidently holding the happy theory of Burns, that fighting and tippling go hand in hand. But why the officers permitted this grand carnival within the enemy's lines, the oracular telegram does not announce.

As to their results on the campaign, these two affairs will probably prove less influential than is apt to be imagined. Sherman has now had an experience in one respect analogous to that of Grant. Having reached the city which lies at the extremity of his line of advance, he has bent himself to the task of reducing it and its garrison by the interception of communications. The nearest line of railroad, as in Grant's case, was easily cut. Rousseau's raid on the Atlanta and Montgomery road proved a perfect success.

There remained the Macon road, which bears the same relation to Hood and the Danville road does to Lee—it is directly in his rear, is essential to his capital, and is his natural line of retreat. General McCook was sent to sever the Macon road, as Wilson had been sent to sever the Danville. Like Wilson, McCook successfully burned the railroad for many miles, like him was overtaken on the return, and, in a sharp engagement, lost a considerable part of his men. But it will be remembered that, with all its losses, General Grant declared the fruits of Wilson's expedition to be well worth the price they cost. Much more readily could Sherman afford to lose somewhat, to achieve so signal a result. For now, Atlanta has been absolutely severed from all railroad communication with north, south, east, and west.

There was, indeed, as it has seemed to us, one misfortune resulting from Sheridan's various raids, which did not disclose itself till later. It was the exhaustion of the cavalry force at Petersburg to so absolute an extent, that it could not move out in season to checkmate Early, who, soon after Wilson's defeat, pushed down the Shenandoah valley. But, in Sherman's case, McCook took with him but 3200 men, and a much larger force of Stoneman's command remains fresh and alert to protect our communications, should Forrest now take courage to threaten them. At Atlanta then, despite this one dark cloud, the skies are clear.

Of the check at Petersburg it is only possible to say, that it temporarily throws a perplexing veil of uncertainty over the military situation. By this it is not meant that last Saturday's affair could in itself affect the operations against the city. It was a serious repulse, and quite as much so in what it indicated, as in its obvious and immediate results. But any student of historical sieges will recall frequent instances of triumphs achieved after mishaps far more unfortunate than this.

It is possible, however, that Grant may now proceed in a different method against Richmond; or rather, that he may return to his former admirable method. For there is no evidence yet that this offensive mine was more than an interlude to his plan of campaign. He had initiated the policy of slowly reducing Richmond by stopping its communications. His movements in this direction were too sincere and vigorous to be regarded as a feint.

The failure of Hunter at Lynchburg did retard this process; but all that could be remedied. Meanwhile, a suggestion of the feasibility of mining, from a subordinate, was made, and, as a shorter and perhaps more brilliant solution of the military problem, was adopted. That solution having failed, what is there to hinder the prosecution of the elder plan? It was a good plan, and was never thrown aside, but only momentarily intermitted or postponed. The probabilities are, therefore, that we need expect no renewal of the direct assault on Petersburg just now, unless Lee himself shall force it by some fatal move.

Lee, indeed, is in a position where he may easily be guilty of an error of omission or commission. He will seek to take advantage of the present turn of the wheel of fortune. But how to do it? It is this which, more than Grant's position, veils the situation, as we said, in uncertainty. The most probable move will be the reinforcement of Early in the Valley.

It will then be Grant's policy, while still keeping his hold on Petersburg, to circumvent with strong force this invasion of the North. There are as good fighting-grounds in Maryland as elsewhere, as Lee has already learned to his cost. If open field-fighting is to be the order of the day, so much the better for us. We may be assured, then, that in Georgia thus far all is hopeful. If the Virginia contest seems for the moment complicated, there is no doubt that the resources of General Grant's genius are sufficient for the situation.

A Sad Story.

Atlanta Correspondence Mobile Register.

Not many months ago there arrived at a Confederate port, upon one of the most notable of our blockade-runners, a very unassuming woman—scarce such, indeed, for she was hardly out of her teens—of an extremely handsome person. She had come to Nassau from Paris, and sailed thence for the South. She brought with her an abundant wardrobe, and sufficiency of means to last her two or three years at the present rates of living. Her object in visiting this country was to discover the fate of an only brother, a colonel in our service, who had placed her at Geneva at school, when the war began. She had not heard from him during six months, became anxious, and finally set out on her long and perilous journey. Her anxiety proved too well founded. Her brother had been killed at Gettysburg, and she found herself alone and a stranger in her native land. She went first to Augusta, then to Mobile; here she lost a trunk containing all her gold. At this critical juncture of affairs, she met a very handsome field officer—fell in love—engaged first in flirtation, then in an amour—and accompanied him as far as Atlanta on his way to the front. He fell at Chickamauga. What her life became you can guess. She died last week, and was tumbled into the ground in the public cemetery. There's a story for you—weep over it!

—Dr. Morean, the author of a work on morbid psychology, says "genius is a disease of the nerves." Balzac says it is an intermittent fever.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at Giesboro, D. C., on
FRIDAY, August 5, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses.
TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, 100 Cavalry Horses.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farming purposes, many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
au1-7t Cavalry Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy9-80t Cavalry Bureau.

RUN NO RISKS!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
No. 1336 CHESNUT Street.
my3-6m

1044 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1044 CHESNUT STREET.

1044 CHESNUT STREET. 1044 CHESTNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,
McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,
BATHING ROBES,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FIRST STORE ABOVE
ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.
CAPE MAY,
au1-tf NEW JERSEY.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.
Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29 1m

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand for that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je15-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.
Terms $12 per annum, GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je8-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON,
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-3m* D. STETTACHER, Proprietor.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
G. W. WRIGHT. F. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at low est net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
jal1-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our			Will find our
California Wines,		California Wines,		
California Wines,		California Wines,		
California Wines,		California Wines,		

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Berens,	Groves,	Hartshorne
Schmaele,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fondey,
Noble,	Knorr,	Mayland,	Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!
CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.
The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of
OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY
AND MADEIRA WINES,
At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at
HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skillfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. jel0-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
le 20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Illiptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

H. DIXON
No. 218 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
FLAGS,
BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.
WM. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,
Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.
MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.
Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je6-3m

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANNERS, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Pressants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-2m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. [je4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja13-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY, CALL.
All business confidential. my18-2m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN F. SOUDER jel-tf

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. RUSH, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy1-3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By an act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in Treasury Notes, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in Coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury Notes as described in my advertisement, dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength and developed the national resources to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, but three years since, would have seemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on its most gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the near approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the great contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is your war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The securities offered are such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Calm and self-reliant, our own means have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to furnish the needful supply. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed; munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or the war must end in defeat and disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit, thus acquired, is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable in a great degree to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuation. The remedy is to be found only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe comment has been made upon what seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and perhaps still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs. An entirely new system was to be devised, and that system must necessarily be the growth of time and experience. It is not strange that first efforts should have proved imperfect and inadequate. To lay heavy burdens on a great and patriotic people in such a manner as to be equal, and as is occasion the least amount of suffering or annoyance, requires time and caution, and vast labor; and, with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress was called upon to perform. I am happy to say that daily events are proving the Internal Revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. In the month of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law. Under the new law, which went into operation the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule, and not the exception. Still, much space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, it is believed, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs, and other sources, to afford an ample and secure basis for the national credit. Only on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised when the Government is furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any Government is powerless for this or any other desirable end.

The denominations of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all who are disposed to aid their country. For their redemption the faith and honor and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue to this contest, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid in the hope of turning his available means to greater immediate profit, is speculating upon his country's misfortunes, and may find that what seems to be present gain leads only to future loss. I appeal, therefore, with confidence to a loyal and patriotic people, and invoke the efforts of all who love their country, and desire for it a glorious future, to aid their Government in sustaining its credit, and placing that credit upon a stable foundation.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
au6-13 20 27 t1 SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

FINANCIAL.

NEW
NATIONAL LOAN
AT PAR.
Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.
COUPONS ATTACHED,
INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as those 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-6t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jan14

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh13

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap20-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
jy6-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the owners of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Butterworths' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
ja13-tf Princess street, above Laurel street.

THE NEW TAX BILL
AND
REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—
On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " $10, three " "
" " $200, four " "
At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.
These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.
All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.
Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.
The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.
Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.
Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.
All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.
W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. jy27-tf

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S Office,
PHILADELPHIA, August 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for
Five hundred "six mule" Army Wagons, complete.
Two hundred "two-horse" Ambulances, complete.
Wheeling pattern, to be delivered in this city at such places as may be designated.
One-half of the above to be completed and ready for delivery on or before the 1st of September next. The remainder on or before the 20th of September, 1864.
The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Bidders will state the time required for delivery.
A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, will be required, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, United States Collector, or other Government officer, otherwise the proposal will not be received.
Specifications for the above may be seen at the office, No. 1129 GIRARD street.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
au5-5t GEO. R. ORME, Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 628 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, August 9, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Depots, the following Subsistence Stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz.:—
500 Barrels first quality MESS or PRIME MESS PORK, (corn fed), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted, and to have been repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be ready for delivery within twenty days from date of award.
50,000 Pounds first quality winter-smoked BACON SHOULDERS, in lightweights of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from date of award.
200,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "EXTRA" Flour, thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread, boxes to contain fifty p